The Pyongyang Times

No. 52 (366) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1971 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with the delegation of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal after receiving it

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with patriotic enterprisers who returned to the homeland by the 161st repatriation ship after receiving them

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Delegation of National Panchayat of Kingdom of Nepal

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 5 the delegation of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal on a visit to our country.

Present at the reception were head of the delegation Dayanidhi Sharma, legislator of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal and Member of the State Council; and members of the delegation Dilli Sher Rai, Rewant Bahadur Shah, Bahadur Singh Aitwal, Hiralal Biswakarma and Junga Bahadur Chand, legislators of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Also present there were Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li Myon Sang, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Chairman of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Association.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Patriotic Enterprisers Who Returned to Homeland by 161st Repatriation Ship

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, received on November 5 patriotic entrepreneurs Kim Gi Ha, head of the 161st batch of returnees, and Pak Nam Chul who returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious socialist fatherland, by the 161st repatriation ship after making great contributions to the democratic national education of the compatriots in Japan and other patriotic work of the Chongryon.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people and benevolent father of the compatriots in Japan, warmly shook hands with the compatriots, had a cordial conversation with them and posed for a photograph with them.

Report on Third Plenum of Fifth Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

The Third Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between November 15 and 23, 1971.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made the report "On Some Problems Raised in the International Situation," the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Party Central Committee and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report "On the Task Facing the Domain of Machine-building Industry in Carrying Out the Three Major Tasks of the Technical Revolution," the second item on the agenda. Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report "On the Production of Popular Consumption Goods," the third item on the agenda.

Many comrades took the floor on each item.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, made important concluding remarks.

Debating on the first item, the speakers unanimously stressed that the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung, through which ran the great *Juche* idea, gave a most correct scientific and theoretical exposition of the present complicated international situation and provided a firm guiding compass for our Party and all functionaries to correctly assess the international situation from the stand of *Juche* and cope with it with their own initiative.

It was unanimously pointed out at the Plenum that the policy on the Party's activities for strengthening our revolution's international solidarity and achieving national reunification, put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report, was a most revolutionary and correct one in view of the prevailing internal and external situation, and full support and approval were given to it.

The Plenum noted with satisfaction that in the past period our Party gained great successes in its external activities thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today international support for and sympathy with our Party and Government are growing ever stronger and international solidarity with the Korean people's righteous struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country has been strengthened as never before.

The U.S. imperialists are faced with an ever graver crisis internally and externally and the Japanese militarists are also in a fix. In face of the struggle of the entire Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle of the south Korean people in particular, the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is shaking in south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique find themselves in a predicament.

The Plenum stressed the need to heighten vigilance over the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and new war provocation and more solidly build up our revolutionary forces and, at the same time, further intensify the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists to pull out of south Korea and checking the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and attaining the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Then the Plenum discussed the second item on the agenda "On the Task Facing the Domain of Machine-building Industry in Carrying Out the Three Major Tasks of the Technical Revolution." It first underscored with pride the correctness of the Party's policy of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, which had been clearly borne out through the practical life, and its great theoretical and practical significance.

As was unanimously stressed at the Plenum, the policy of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a creatively applied and developed version of Marxist-Leninist principles and a most correct policy on the technical revolution in which are newly expounded the general aim and contents of that revolution and ways and means of its accomplishment after the socialist industrialization in our country. This policy of narrowing down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work to a considerable extent and freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores, indicates most clear-cut tasks of the technical revolution in the period of socialist and communist construction. It is a programme of the technical revolution illumining the only correct way of carrying out the lofty revolutionary task—the final emancipation of the working people from arduous work—and a banner of victory in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism and the building of communism.

Reviewing the first-year struggle for materializing the militant programme of the three major tasks of the technical revolution following the historic Fifth Congress of the Party, the Plenum pointed with satisfaction particularly to the enormous successes the workers in the domain of the engineering industry had obtained holding high the torch of new technical innovation lighted by Comrade Kim Il Sung at Huichon.

The Plenum highly appreciated the brilliant labour feats performed by the machine builders of Huichon and Kusong, who successfully topped the level of 10,000 machine tools in annual production, smashing conservatism and stagnation with burning loyalty to the Party, and by the workers of Mangyongdae and conveyed thanks to them in the name of the Party Central Committee.

The Plenum unanimously stressed that the proud victory won in the struggle for making the initial breakthrough in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution more convincingly proved the correctness of our Party's line of technical revolution and its direction of struggle for the development of the engineering industry.

The Plenum emphasized that in order to further hasten the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution on the basis of the successes already attained it was necessary to continuously bend main efforts first of all on the development of the machine-tool building industry, its main link and key, and it set forth a militant task for bringing about a new turn in it.

The Plenum stressed that solid material and technical foundations needed for pushing ahead with the technical revolution in industry, the rural technical revolution and the technical revolution for freeing the women from the heavy burdens of household chores should be laid by increasing the assortment of machine tools in keeping with the leaping growth in their production.

Laying emphasis on directing primary attention to the fulfilment of the rural technical revolution, the Plenum pointed out that, along with the production of machine tools, the production of lorries, tractors, trailing farm machines and various other kinds of farm machines should be increased speedily to augment their yearly supply to the countryside.

The Plenum, paying deep attention to the development of the electronic and automation industries,

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams from Various Countries

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received letters and telegrams from various countries.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received congratulatory telegrams sent from the members of the "Group for Study of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Finland-Korea Association and the members of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Kim Il Sung" of the Palestinian revolutionaries in Mauritania on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of victory in the historic Pochonbo battle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, also received letters and telegrams expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people from the members of the Central Laboratory of the Dairy Industry of Cuba; the attendants of the inaugural meeting of the Chilean Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People which was participated in by representatives of progressive political parties and social organizations in Santiago, the capital of Chile; and Ignacio Mehia, Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, received a letter and telegrams from: Fumio Tokasa, General Secretary of the Japan-Korea Association; Jean Alain Rangassamy, Vice-President of the Central Executive Committee of the Mauritius Young Communist League; Nundkeshwar Singh Bossoondyal, deputy head of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Mauritius-Korea Friendship Association, all of whom had visited Korea before. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, received a letter from the attendants of the peasants' meeting of Maipahazar district, 5th Province of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, expressing thanks to him for building an irrigation setup in Democratic Yemen.

The telegram from the members of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Kim Il Sung" of the Palestinian revolutionaries in Mauritania pointed out:

We regard it as the greatest pleasure to extend the warmest congratulations to Your Excellency Premier on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of victory in the historic Pochonbo battle which was personally organized and waged by Your Excellency Premier, the great Leader of the revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The victory in the Pochonbo battle is a very important event not only for the Korean people but also for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for independence and liberation.

As seen in the case with the Pochonbo battle, the brilliant strategy and rich experience of Your Excellency Premier greatly inspire the fighting people, particularly, us Palestinian revolutionaries in the struggle and make much for leading our struggle to victory. That is why today all the oppressed peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism and its stooges express infinite respect to Your Excellency Premier, the great Leader of the world revolution.

The torchlight of victory in the Pochonbo battle waged by Your Excellency Premier 34 years ago is still flaring up in Cuba, Viet Nam and Palestine, and will be flaring up in future, too, until imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism is completely defeated.

The letter from the attendants of the peasants' meeting of Maipahazar district, 5th Province of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, expressing thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, for building an irrigation setup in their country, said:

We look up to you, the respected and beloved Leader, not only as the great Leader of the Korean revolution but as one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution who is making a great contribution to the development of the international communist and working-class movements.

You, the great Leader, not only have brightly illumined the road before us like a lighthouse by founding pre-eminent revolutionary theories, but also are giving an enormous economic aid to the people of Democratic Yemen.

The disinterested aid given by you, the respected and beloved Leader, will further deepen the close friendship forged between the peoples of Democratic Yemen and Korea in the struggle against imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialists.

We sincerely wish good health and a long life to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, for the independent reunification of Korea, for the eternal prosperity of the Korean people and for the victory of the world revolution.

TELEGRAMS

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Stanko Todorov**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, replying to their message of greetings sent on the 27th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, in reply to his message greeting the 8th anniversary of the victory of the August Revolution, the national holiday of the Congolese people.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Salem Rubaya Ali** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his re-election as Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, in reply to his greetings on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Francisco Macias Nguema**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 3rd anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Abdul Rahman Al-Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 161st anniversary of the independence of Chile.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Archbishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, replying to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Cyprus.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Independence of Nigeria.

✦Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the day of the unification of Cameroon.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Mao Tse-tung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, upon the expulsion of the delegate of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from all bodies of the United Nations and the restoration of all the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on October 25.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Demo-

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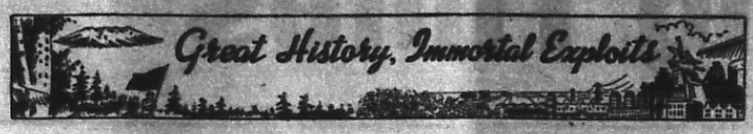

Brilliant Realization of Line of Establishing People's Power

After liberation, the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, rallied the broad masses close around the Party and worked heart and soul to solve the problem of power, in order to push ahead with the revolution without delay and thoroughly implement the line of setting up the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The question of power is the fundamental question in the revolution and the vital question on which depend the victory of revolution and the success of constructive work." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 6.)

As the Leader instructed, without having a strong state power the working class and the people cannot win victory in building a new society, nor can they safeguard national independence.

In our country which was freed from the bondage of Japanese imperialism, the establishment of a new type of people's power conforming to the will and aspiration of the people was the pressing demand of the Korean revolution and the unanimous desire of our people.

Only by smashing the old colonial ruling apparatuses of Japanese imperialism and establishing a new people's power, was it possible to suppress the enemy's resistance and successfully carry out socio-economic reforms aimed at ensuring happiness and democratic freedom and rights to the entire people, build up the northern half as a powerful base of the Korean revolution and continuously advance the revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a correct analysis of the post-liberation revolutionary situation in our country which became more complex due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and of the balance of forces between the classes and set forth the policy of establishing the new people's power, on the basis of the line on the people's revolutionary government he himself had drawn out in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and of the precious achievements and rich experience gained in the struggle for its materialization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Neither retaining the old state machine of Japanese imperialist rule nor building a state apparatus which would have been only a slightly improved version of it, we had to set up a new type of power organ, fully meeting the demands of the liberated Korean people, most suitable for the democratic development of our country and capable of representing the interests of all sections of the people and, particularly, of the broad labouring masses.

"Our Party defined the people's committee established on the initiative of the Korean people, without foreign interference, as precisely such a new-type organ of power." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 212.)

The line for establishing a new type of people's power was the embodiment of the immortal revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the building of state power; it was the only just line which fully accorded with the character and task of the revolution of our country after liberation and most correctly reflected the requirement and interests of our people.

The Korean people, clearly seeing the bright future of a new, democratic Korea in this line set forth by the Leader, rose up as one in the struggle for setting up a new state power.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, energetically organized and guided the work of establishing people's committees and strengthening and developing them.

He dispatched the communist nuclei he himself had reared to different localities and, at the same time, he personally went deep into the midst of workers and peasants to lead them to the historic struggle for establishing the genuine people's power.

Our people started setting up people's committees all over the country, according to the line set forth by the great Leader and wound up this work in all provinces in the northern half by the end of November 1945.

The newly organized local people's committees of all levels built their apparatuses and the system of their work, wrought social order from chaos, maintained public peace and rehabilitated and readjusted the facilities of industry, transport, communication, education and culture, and thus actively stepped up the building of a new life.

As the living of the people was stabilized and the economy was restored through the brisk activities of the local people's committees, the questions of maintaining the political and economic ties among all domains and provinces and of preparing for the establishment of the central power organ were placed on the order of the day.

Taking into full consideration this pressing demand, the Leader convened in November 1945 the joint meeting of five provincial people's committees in north Korea to meet the requirement and organized ten administrative bureaus—bureaus of industry, transport, communication, agriculture and forestry, security, commerce, finance, education, public health and judicature.

Under the sagacious guidance of the Leader, our country took the systematic course of organizing the local power organs first and then gradually establishing the central power organ. This constitutes one more precious experience gained by our Party in the building of state power.

The work of realizing the line of building a new type of people's power was not a smooth sailing; it went on amid a fierce struggle against the internal and external enemies who hampered it.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied south Korea retained the former colonial ruling machinery of Japanese imperialism.

They illegally set up the "military government," disbanded by force the people's committees organized in all parts of south Korea on the initiative of the people and frantically tried to repress the democratic forces. Moreover, they sent wreckers and saboteurs into the northern half of the Republic and resorted to all sorts of machinations to undermine people's committees from within. The Right and "Left" opportunists who had made their way into the revolutionary ranks also laid many obstacles in the way of building the people's power.

In order to smash the sabotaging manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, gave guidance so that the pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation, alien elements and chance elements could be purged from the local people's committees and the local power organs be further solidified organizationally and politically.

He convened in November 1945 the Second Enlarged Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Organizing Committee where he laid bare and completely frustrated the argument of the Right capitulationists that a bourgeois republic should be set up in our country and the outright clamour of the ultra-leftists that a power of the proletarian dictatorship should be set up to carry out the socialist revolution right away in our country, skipping over the stage of the people's democratic revolution, and reclarified the principled stand of our Party that the people's power relying on the united front based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class should be set up.

At the meeting, the Leader, correctly calculating the matured requirement and the subjective and objective conditions of our country, advanced the policy of establishing the central power organ in north Korea.

In those days, the nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who occupied south Korea were further intensified. Under such a situation, it was very urgent to set up a nation-wide, unified central organ of state power in our country at the earliest possible date.

Only by establishing a central power organ in the northern half, was it possible to foil the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists, enforce all democratic reforms, promote economic and cultural construction and firmly establish the democratic base.

The ten administrative bureaus and the local people's committees in north Korea scored some successes in the work of normalizing the economic life, but the lack of the sole central power organ to guide their work caused a handicap to the unified, planned development of political, economic and cultural life in north Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, penetrating deep into the then political situation and the pressing demand of the development of the people's power itself, formed the committee of promoters with representatives of democratic political parties and social organizations in an effort to realize the policy of establishing the central power organ and actively pushed forward preparations for it.

By firmly building up the Party ranks and frustrating the local separatist manoeuvres of the anti-party factionalists, he firmly ensured the Party's leadership of the power organs.

Further, by forming the working people's organizations and successfully materializing the united front with the friendly parties, he laid a solid mass foundation for the establishment of the central power organ. On this basis, he convened on February 8, 1946 the conference of representatives of democratic political parties, social organizations, administrative bureaus and people's committees in north Korea and proclaimed the founding of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee.

The conference, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people, appointed the respected and beloved Leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as Chairman of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee.

The founding of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a great victory our Party and people attained in their struggle for the genuine people's power.

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a new type of power of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The North Korean Provisional People's Committee performed the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship as a people's power that relied on a united democratic national front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 9.)

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee was the power led by the working class and it was the power of the people's democratic dictatorship which fully exercised dictatorship over the pro-Japanese, pro-U.S. elements, traitors to the nation, landlords and comprador capitalists, the targets of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and guaranteed democracy to the broad masses of the people, the motive power of the revolution.

The basic task of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was to materialize the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the 20-Point Platform which clarified the task of the people's power by concretizing the former to suit the realities of the liberated country, and thus carry out the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and build the revolutionary democratic base in the northern half.

The establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was of great historic significance in the development of our revolution.

With the establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, the question of power, the basic problem of the revolution, was solved and our people came to have a powerful revolutionary weapon in the struggle for founding a democratic people's republic and building up the democratic base and more dynamically push ahead with the revolution and construction in the northern half.

The establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee meant a victory of the democratic forces over the reactionary forces and gave a powerful inspiration to the south Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The original line of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, on establishing a new type of people's power and its brilliant realization served as a guiding compass showing how the working class which won national independence should settle the problem of power in thoroughly carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and then going over to socialism.

Li Chang Gyu

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cratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Anwar El Sadat**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Federation of Arab Republics, in connection with his election as Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Federation of Arab Republics.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri** on his election as President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the victory of the October 21 Revolution of Somalia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution of the PDRY.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Francisco Macias Nguema**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Sierra Leone.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the independence of Laos.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zambia.

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set forth the tasks of further consolidating the already laid foundation of the electronic industry, strengthening the research work for the development of the electronic engineering, widely conducting the work of disseminating scientific knowledge of it. In particular, it advanced the task of building everywhere medium- and small-scale branch factories producing gauges for automation through a whole Party and all-people movement as medium- and small-scale chemical factories had been built in a mass movement in the past.

Discussing the third item on the agenda, "On the Production of Popular Consumption Goods," the Plenum reviewed the successes gained in the struggle for implementing the Party's line and policy in the production of popular consumption goods and took concrete measures to further increase the production of high-quality and diversified popular consumption goods to comply with the requirement of the socialist construction of the country and the growing demand of the people.

Pointing out that when the powerful bases of light industry already laid in accordance with the correct policy of the Party on developing the large-scale centrally-run industry and the medium- and small-scale local industry simultaneously in the production of popular consumption goods were turned to better account, it was possible to make the people's life more abundant, the Plenum stressed that the existing light industrial factories and enterprises should be better managed and operated and their production capacities be given the fullest scope and new factories be continuously built better so that more and better popular consumption goods might be turned out to meet the ever growing material and cultural demand of the people more satisfactorily. Laying stress on building up more solidly the local industry which holds a big portion in the country's production of consumer goods, the Plenum expressly pointed out that all the inner reserves should be tapped and turned to account and that the centrally-run industry should produce and supply with a sense of responsibility raw and other materials needed for the local industry.

The Plenum underscored the necessity of decisively raising the quality of consumer goods and bringing it up to an advanced level at the earliest possible date.

To successfully carry out these tasks, the Plenum emphasized, all the cadres and functionaries should thoroughly arm themselves with the unitary ideology of the Party and constantly temper themselves through criticism and self-criticism and become revolutionaries who fight with all devotion to the last for the Party and the revolution.

The Plenum pointed out that the practical life had proved the correctness of all the lines and policies set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party and shown that the tasks put forth by the Congress could be carried out with credit.

All the attendants of the Plenum expressed their firm determination to struggle more persistently for the successful fulfilment of the programmatic tasks set forth by the historic Fifth Congress of our Party and for the promotion of the complete victory of socialism in our country and the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, rallied still firmer around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and upholding his wise leadership.

The Plenum adopted relevant decisions.

Classical Works of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of the Revolution, Published in Various Countries

The immortal classical works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time and the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, have been published in various countries.

The published books are seen each respectfully carrying a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

The "Committee for Publication of Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association has recently again published as a present to the forthcoming 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the report on the work of the Central Committee delivered by him at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the preface to the book, the committee wrote:

We shall soon greet the 60th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the founder and Leader of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea, which was founded in 1945 on the basis of the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the course of the 15-year-long armed struggle against Japanese occupationists, the struggle waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has richer experience than any other parties in the world. The Workers' Party of Korea has maintained a resolute stand against all hues of anti-Marxist trends, fighting against great-power chauvinism externally and against dogmatism internally.

The practical experience accumulated in the Korean revolution under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea is precious particularly for all the revolutionary peoples of the world. All the experience accumulated by the Workers' Party of Korea is epitomized in this report.

Referring to the *Juche* idea founded by the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, it said:

The independent stand maintained by the Workers' Party of Korea shows all the revolutionaries how to apply the revolutionary stand and methods of Marxism-Leninism.

It concluded the preface, emphasizing:

This work has set a really precious example by showing how Marxism-Leninism should be applied to the changed realities of today.

We believe that this work will help many readers understand Korea better and teach them the truth of the revolution.

The Montevideo Publishing House in Uruguay has recently brought out immortal classical works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution. They are the report on the work of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader and great Marxist-Leninist, at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism" and "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party."

Some time ago, in honour of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Miraisha Publishing House in Japan put out the book entitled "Theory on Revolutionary Literature and Art," a Japanese version of the collection of classical works of the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, Marshal Kim Il Sung, on literature and art.

The book contains "Cultural Workers Should Become Combatants on the Cultural Front" and 12 other programmatic works of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in which he indicated the clear-cut way for the development of literature and art and for the building of socialist national culture and art, thereby developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist national culture and art in a new, original way to suit the specific realities of our country.

Agrarian Reform Enforced in Our Country under the Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Revolution (7)

6. The Role of Rural Committee as Direct Executor of Agrarian Reform

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, not only formulated in person the historic Agrarian Reform Law and took various measures for its successful enforcement but also went down to the countryside to give personal guidance for it; he led the rural committees formed with the poor peasants and farm hands to undertake directly the carrying out of the agrarian reform.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, said:

"The Party... enabled the poor peasants and farm hands to organize the rural committees so that they could play the leading role in carrying out the agrarian reform and become its executors." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 35.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, saw to it that the rural committees should be built up solidly on the class principle and play the leading role in the carrying out of the agrarian reform, while enhancing the Party's leading role and strengthening the guidance of the organs of people's power in the agrarian revolution.

Over 11,500 rural committees, formed in all parts of the countryside on the instructions from the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, stood at the head of the peasants in the struggle for the execution of the Agrarian Reform Law. They organized a tremendous work under his wise leadership, defining the landlords, surveying their lands and other means of production, confiscating the lands and distributing them.

1) Survey of Lands

For the accurate confiscation and distribution of the lands Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, instructed that the rural committees should first of all survey and register the lands, all the other means of production and properties to be confiscated and work out a plan for their distribution to the peasants.

Following the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the rural committees organized and mobilized the peasants to denounce the crimes of the landlords and, at the same time, checked up their lands, farm implements, draught animals, seed grains, buildings, irrigation facilities, orchards and forests and made their entry in the register. The rural committees received from the landlords their undersigned statements in which they pledged themselves to keep them with responsibility till the time of confiscation and warned them that they would be punished by law should they either destroy the buildings or steal the properties to be confiscated.

Then they posted the youth pickets to watch the landlords under the direction of the security organs.

The rural committees surveyed all the lands leased out.

As for the method of check-up, the lands, orchards and forests were confirmed on the spot by way of referring to the cadastre, and the farm implements, draught animals, dwelling houses, irrigation facilities and other properties were registered as they were.

Having decided on the objects of confiscation, the rural committees drew up their lists, which were submitted to the provincial people's committees for ratification after receiving approval of sub-county and county people's committees.

Such a procedure of approval on the objects of confiscation was aimed at overcoming such "Left" and Right deviations as striking out from the lists of the objects of confiscation what should be included in it, influenced by localism and clanship or including in the lists what should not be included, prompted by personal grudge, which the rural committees might commit because of the low level of class consciousness of their members comprising poor peasants and farm hands.

After defining those whose lands were to be confiscated, the rural committees determined those to whom the lands were to be distributed, and registered them.

2) Confiscation and Distribution of Lands

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, the rural committees set about the confiscation and distribution of the lands, after receiving approval of the people's committees on their land confiscation plans.

The rural committees organized and mobilized the broad peasant masses in the struggle for confiscation of the landlords' lands.

The peasants expropriated the landlords from their lands, cattle, horses, farm implements, seed grains and buildings. Those who offered resistance were punished relentlessly.

For the distribution of the lands the rural committees registered the revolutionaries and their families, farm hands and landless or short-landed peasants, the number of their family members and their ages and, at the same time, checked up on the leased lands and the lands owned by the short-landed peasants.

Then the rural committees held serious discussions with the nuclear peasants about the impartial distribution of lands among the peasants and drafted plans for it.

The draft plans were discussed at the peasant rallies and submitted to the sub-county people's committees for approval.

The discussion of the draft plans at the peasant rallies proved to be a good way of ensuring fairness in land distribution.

The rural committees started to confiscate the lands and distribute them on the basis of the above-mentioned check-ups and preparations.

(Continued on Page 3)

Profound Trust

Stricken in years, I now find it difficult to recollect all the events of the past.

But one thing I can hardly drop from my memory. It haunts the memory with intenser vividness as the days go by rather than fading. I mean the event of September 22, 1961. It seems to me as if it happened only yesterday.

That day, a ceremony was held at our Hwanghae Iron Works to commission the No. 2 Blast Furnace with a capacity of 250,000 tons which we had erected in 130 days.

Such a ceremony was a commonplace at ordinary enterprises in those days, so it was decided to perform the ceremony only with the participation of the Works' employees—workers, technicians and office workers—and their families; we were going to solemnize it without much formality. Of course we did not invite guests.

It was something unlooked-for that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, should come to our Iron Works to attend the ceremony. But he came down to us that day.

I lived a good old age to have many silver threads in my hair. Yet never before had I felt such a great joy and emotion as on that occasion. Why shouldn't I feel so when seeing the Premier who always wanted to share suffering and joy with us workers?

The place of ceremony boiled with emotion and excitement.

The Premier got off his car some way off the place and slowly walked toward us.

I stepped forward to the Premier and, expressing the unanimous feeling of us workers, greeted him with respect.

"We are very glad to see you, dear Premier."

The Premier gave me a warm embrace.

With my face buried in the broad bosom of the Premier, I felt a feeling of infinite happiness. Tears started from my eyes.

Had there been a time when I was embraced in such a benevolent and warm bosom as his?

They say that the greatest love is that of one's parents. But I must say that his is more than that. He indeed is a father to us all; he embraced us, the working class, and reared us as the pillars of the country.

The Premier asked me in a gentle voice how old I was, his eyes fixed to the No. 2 Blast Furnace soaring in the sky.

As I told him my age in a choked voice, the Premier said: **"You have rendered considerable service and I appreciate it. You work just like the young folks, climbing so high up and down at your age.... I'm really surprised...."**

The Premier walked on in silence, his arm still on my shoulder, while I was overpowered with a feeling of great happiness.

He remained mute for a while before he asked me in detail how my family was getting along, how large it was and how well my children did at school.

Then, turning to the accompanying cadres, the Premier said: **"He is a real master. One never gets old if one works hard like him."** He said to me: **"I sincerely wish you to enjoy a long life in good health. It is said that one's longevity celebration is held at the age of 90 now. So I wish you to be as hale and hearty as ever and build blast furnace No. 3."**

His voice assumed an encouraging tone.

Presently, we came up to the front of the Blast Furnace where a red tape was stretched.

The director of our works suggested to the Premier that he cut the tape.

At this, the Premier took a step backward, saying: **"Why should I cut it? Your workers who took the sweating for the project should do it."**

But how could we cut the tape?

As for the construction of the No. 2 Blast Furnace, its early commissioning owed to the Premier's direct guidance.

It was he who had undertaken that the engineering industry ensured a timely delivery of machines and equipment needed in blast furnace construction and that North Hwanghae Province concentrated its efforts on it.

We stepped closer to the Premier and begged:

"Dear Premier, please do cut the tape. It is the unanimous desire of all us workers."

"If it is the wish of you all, I will cut it on your behalf," said the Premier, looking around at us.

Cheers went up among us workers.

A cadre nearby offered him a pair of gloves, but the Premier waved them aside. He took the scissors and cut the tape.

Thunderous cheers resounded all over Songrim city.

The smelters who had been conducting the teeming operations at the No. 1 Blast Furnace also shouted applause and cheers.

The Premier responded to the cheers of the masses with a complacent smile.

"Oh, I've got to say hollo to those comrades...," said the Premier as he turned his eyes to the direction of the No. 1 Blast Furnace.

He walked up to them across the runway where the crimson molten iron was flowing.

The Premier pressed the smelters' hands one by one, saying:

"Our Chollima riders.... I feel quite reassured when I see you...."

What affectionate words! How deeply he believes in us!

The Premier, who trusts the working class as the pillars of the state, took it as a great pleasure to sit together with the workers.

That evening there was an art performance given by workers of our Iron Works.

The club house being under repair, the performance had to be given at the meeting hall which had not enough seating capacity.

Seated in the hall, the Premier said he was sorry he could not enjoy the performance with many workers, and added: **"Let them all in as far as there is a room. Let's seat close and see together!"**

Presently the workers who had gathered at the entrance were allowed into the hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Premier took a glance round the meeting hall packed with workers and said: **"It's my highest pleasure to be with you like this. I like to come here often but I've no time. Time does not permit...."**

Time has rolled on since then.

But, I, basked in his great love, am getting hale and strong with each passing year.

Because I still stand at my post as a worker who chose scaffolding as his life profession.

Won Do Jung,
Double Labour Hero

A Joyful Song of Labour Rings Out

The combined steering board equipped with automatic apparatuses gives directive for coal haulage

Some time ago I visited the Chollima Anju Colliery.

It was about noon that I got to the Ryongrim pit of the colliery. At the entrance to the pit there was a board carrying the following gold-lettered words of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The ore mines and bituminous coal-mines should effect comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to semi-automation and automation. A decisive upswing should be brought about in mechanization at the anthracite mines which hold an overwhelming proportion in the coal output of our country and where the level of mechanization of work is low."

Bearing deep in mind the teaching of the Leader which defined the task of the mining industry for carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, I entered the pit reinforced with ferro-concrete arches and proceeded ahead until I reached a cutting face.

The cutting face was so wonderful, visitors, new or frequent, might be quite fascinated.

Metal props stood erect in rows supporting the iron-plate ceiling and a hewing machine which was as giant as a locomotive was cutting the wall with ease.

Electric lamps were burning bright. Coal was flowing in streams. No man was seen except the operator and assistant operator of the coal cutter and the fitter of metal props.

Neither chisellers nor electric-drill and rock-drill operators were found there.

When I saw the miners working merrily, I felt my heart swelling immensely.

Cutters here had come free of the arduous labour thanks to the sagacious guidance and deep solicitude of the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

One winter morning ten years ago when a piercing wind was blowing from the West Sea, the Leader came down to the Anju Colliery and earnestly told the workers here to unfold a technical innovation drive on an extensive scale and saw to it that all conditions were ensured for the technical innovation.

Later, the workers and technicians of the colliery manufactured a double-cylinder oil pressure coal cutter, whole-heartedly upholding his teaching.

The functionaries of the colliery, reflecting the feeling of unbounded reverence of the entire workers for the Leader, named the machine "Mangyongdae."

The appearance of this machine marked a new turn in the history of our coal industry.

With the introduction of the coal cutter "Mangyongdae" in the coal mine, the blasting method became unnecessary, and smoke and dust troubled the hewers no longer.

Not only that. The workers here became freed from the arduous labour once and for all. Thus now there is little difference between labour conditions at collieries and those at textile mills.

I looked for a while at the "Mangyongdae" cutting coal.

When the engine started droning, coal was automatically cut by the edges of its cylinders and came down to the belt conveyor on which it flowed in an endless stream.

In this way some 150 tons of coal was put out per hour.

All labour-consuming work—drilling, loading, hauling, etc.—was mechanized in a comprehensive way.

The coal cutter moved automatically along the coal cutting surface and the oil pressure propping machine worked automatically moving close to the coal cutter.

Main, auxiliary and partial ventilators kept the air fresh in the smokeless and dustless face.

The facilities for keeping adequate temperature and humidity were seen operating.

Recalling the Leader's words I had read on the board standing at the entrance to the pit, I was sure that the Red coal miners here had successfully implemented his teaching.

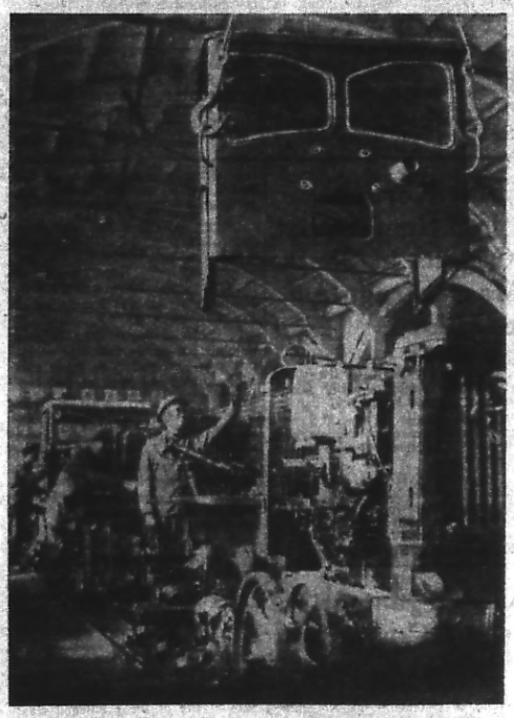
I met and talked with a Merited Miner who had worked, I knew later, half a lifetime before liberation at the pit which had been so narrow, the hewers could hardly go through. Turning his eyes upon the coal-cutting machine, he said to me:

"It seems to me that the machine is working singing a song. Its operator, too, is working smiling and singing, can't you see it?"

True, the cutting face, in which all work had been mechanized thanks to the fatherly Leader, was singing a song of loyalty to him.

Machines, props, operators, every thing of the hewing face were singing a joyful song of labour.

Kim Su Chan



Workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory hurry on the tractor assembly with the firm resolve to fulfil their first two-year assignments of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year without fail

TRACTOR PRODUCTION GOES UP

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"In the Six-Year Plan period, big efforts should be exerted continuously for the development of the engineering industry to turn out larger quantities of more efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed for gigantic nature-remaking projects and various domains of the national economy."

Upholding the Leader's teaching, the Red machine builders of the Kiyang Tractor Factory are now bringing about an unprecedented upsurge in the production of tractors.

Bearing deep in mind the Leader's instruction that they should double and treble the production of tractors by following the example of Huichon, they overfulfilled by 36 per cent the tractor production plan for October which was 2.5 times larger than the average monthly production result of last year. And in November they are following up the success.

The workers and technicians of the factory had found the important reserves for the growth of production in technical innovation and this year they introduced over 1,000 new ideas into production by the end of October. As a result, the production capacity for chassis, housings and cranks grew 2 to 2.5-fold at a bound.

Meanwhile, to keep pace with the fast-growing processing capacity the workers of the assembly shop pooled their collective wisdom and applied scores of new ideas of technical innovation such as the assembling line conveyer, which enabled them to raise the assembling capacity 2.5 times without expanding the production space.

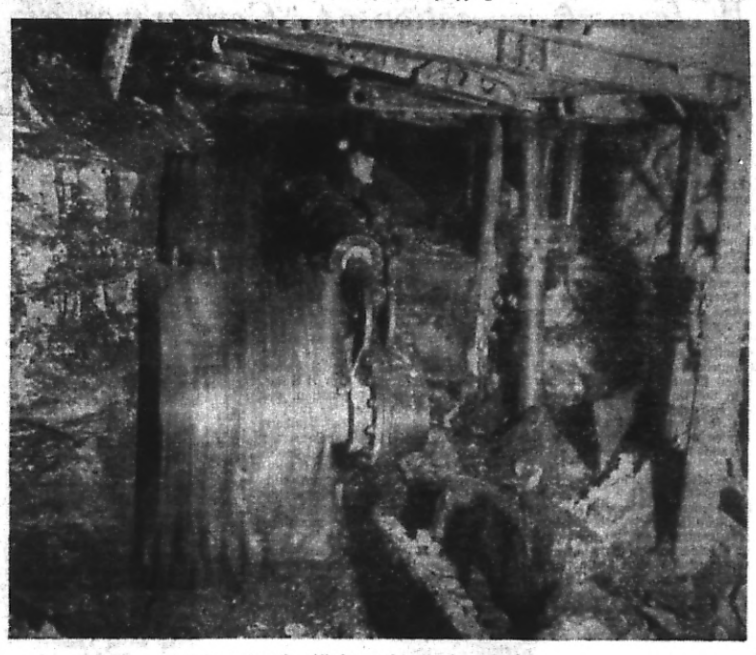
The workers of the casting shop smashed the old rated capacity in casting and kept all the machines and equipment in full operation, thereby increasing the casting capacity four times. Now they keep a stock of casts for two months' production of tractors.

Forgers of the factory also waged a fiery battle day and night in a spirit of annihilating the enemy, the U.S. imperialists. They carried out in only three days a task which would take 20 days.

Miracles and innovations were brought about one after another in all posts and units and the flames of revolutionary upsurge raged in all its fury.

The Red machine builders in Kiyang, the honourable performers of the rural mechanization, continue their vigorous struggle with a firm determination to carry out without fail their tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year through continuous innovations, thus contributing to the acceleration of the technical revolution with three major tasks and to make a loyal report to the Leader.

Kim Su Yon



An automatic cylinder coal cutter in operation

(Continued from Page 2)

In this course the class consciousness of the peasant masses was further awakened and their political enthusiasm rose markedly.

The rural committees confiscated not only the landlords' lands but also the lands which had been continually leased out.

Under the Agrarian Reform Law, all the lands which were not tilled by their owners but leased out for tenancy were confiscated, regardless of their sizes.

But, the proneries of these landlords who had voluntarily offered their lands to the peasants or placed them under state ownership prior to the agrarian reform were not confiscated. When the landlords' lands were confiscated, such vital goods as kitchen utensils, beddings, clothes, food grain and furniture were exempted from confiscation. Also, when the lands of the religious organizations which had owned more than 5 *chongbo* of land were confiscated, buildings such as church and temple were left untouched.

Then, the rural committees distributed the confiscated lands among the peasants in accordance with the Agrarian Reform Law.

The lands leased out were distributed in principle to those peasants who had tenanted them. This proved effective in making them fight on staunchly with a greater hatred against the landlords, their class foes, who had once exploited and oppressed them.

The rural committees saw that the lands were distributed among the peasants proportionately according to the number of their family members and work hands.

To this end, they established the following system of points to apply to various categories of work hands.

1 point to man of 18 to 60
1 point to woman of 18 to 50
0.7 point to youth of 15 to 17
0.4 point to child of 10 to 14
0.1 point to child under 9
0.3 point to man over 60
0.3 point to woman over 51

The lands were distributed to each peasant household in proportion to the points totaled according to the above system of points.

The rural committees classified the lands into different categories according to their fertility, and distributed the fertile and less fertile lands evenly.

This was how the rural committees distributed the lands to the farm hands and landless peasants. As for the short-landed peasants, they were given lands according to points but in this case the lands previously owned by them were reckoned with. Good lands were preferentially distributed to the revolutionaries, who had fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and their families.

In this way, the lands were distributed gratuitously and fairly to our peasants with due regard to their quantity and quality.

Such an equalized distribution of the lands rendered it possible to use them most effectively in those days when the level of technical development was still low.

The people's committees undertook that preference was given to schools or hospitals and the social organizations in using dwelling houses and buildings expropriated from the landlords. They assigned the cattle, horses, farm implements, seed grains and dwelling houses gratis to the landless farm hands and short-landed peasants.

As for the form of land distribution, the chairmen of the rural committees announced at the peasant rallies the land distribution plans approved by the people's committees. The functionaries of the rural committees then went out to the fields together with the peasants, drew demarcation lines according to plots or ridges between fields and drove in each plot a stake inscribed with its acreage and the name of the assignee.

Following the land distribution, certificates of landownership were issued to our peasants who became the masters of land for good.

In case the peasants who had tilled the distributed lands moved to other localities, they had to leave them to the people's committees. If the peasants who had received the lands died, their children were allowed to take over them.

If any peasant who found it impossible to till all of the distributed lands for the shortage of manpower caused later, he was permitted to own as much land as he could till and the remainder was transferred to the people's committees. This prevented the distributed lands from being reused as a means of exploitation.

As seen above, under the preeminent leadership of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the tremendous work of land survey and its confiscation and distribution was successfully carried out by the rural committees with the active participation of the broad peasant masses.

The whole country seethed with the victorious enforcement of the agrarian reform. Immeasurable was the joy of the peasants who became the masters of land.

Overjoyed and deeply moved, our peasants offered heartfelt thanks to General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for having given them the land and made them its masters.

Now that they had realized their age-old desire, our peasants held meetings in all parts of the country in celebration of the enforcement of the agrarian reform, where they expressed their highest gratitude to the fatherly Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung. They turned out as one in the struggle for the building of a new Korea, with a firm determination to remain loyal to the Leader so as to live up to his great favour.

Kim Jun

(To Be Continued)

Friendship Visits

★ Stanley Moore, Australian writer and Vice-Chairman of the Australian Peace Committee, and his wife left Pyongyang on November 12 by plane after visiting our country.

★ A delegation of the National Association of Trade Union of the Philippines headed by Ignacio P. Lacsina, President of the National Association of Trade Union of the Philippines and Chairman of the Socialist Party of the Philippines, left Pyongyang on November 12 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

★ A Soviet journalists delegation headed by F. P. Mikhailov, Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Journalists Union and Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper **Kazakhstanskaya Pravda**, arrived in Pyongyang on November 16 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

★ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba headed by Antonio Nunez Jimenes, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang on November 23 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Academy of Engineering.

★ Japanese international referees Yoshiyuki Yamaguchi, Masadoshi Nakashima and Kazuo Yasuda arrived in Pyongyang on November 23 by air to referee the second elimination football match between the teams of Korea and Iraq, the third group of the Asian region to the 20th Olympic Games, to be held in our country.

★ An Iraqi football team headed by Fahmi Al Kaimakchi, Member of the Iraqi Olympic Committee and Director of the Police, Information and Security Bureau of Iraq, arrived in Pyongyang on November 23 by plane to participate in the elimination football match of the third group of the Asian region to the 20th Olympic Games.

★ A delegation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences headed by Academician and Doctor Szigeti Gyorgy, Member of the Standing Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Physics and Engineering Institute, arrived in Pyongyang on November 23 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Academy of Engineering.

★ A delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden headed by Comrade Urban Karlsson, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, left Pyongyang on November 16 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

★ A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Ion Pechan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, which had visited our country to attend the second meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic, left Pyongyang on November 16 by air.

★ A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by A.N. Lapshin, Secretary of the Khabarovsk Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, left Pyongyang on November 16 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

★ A government trade delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Dr. Emil Misovsky, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the CSR, left Pyongyang on November 17 by train after visiting our country.

★ An Italian women's delegation headed by Julienne Dal Pozzo, Executive Member of the Italian Women's Union and Editor of the Italian women's journal **Noi Denne**, left Pyongyang on November 16 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

★ A delegation of the Ministry of Communications of the People's Republic of China headed by Pai Chun-ching, Director of the Water Transportation Department of the Ministry of Communications of the PRC, left Pyongyang on November 19 by plane after visiting our country.

★ A Lebanese journalists delegation headed by Mulham Karam, Chairman of the Editors Association of Lebanese Newspapers and Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper **Al-Bairak**, left Pyongyang on November 24 by air after visiting our

(Continued on Page 4)

Tenth Meeting of Preliminary Talks Held between North and South Korean Red Cross Organisations

The 10th meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held at the historic place of Panmunjom on November 24. Many north and south Korean newsmen and foreign reporters covered the meeting. The 10th meeting, like the previous meetings, discussed the agenda of the full-dress talks.

The discussion of the agenda of the main talks had been drawn for nearly one month since the sixth preliminary meeting held on October 27. But, the 10th meeting, too, ended with no positive agreement on the matter.

Responsibility for it rests entirely with the south Korean side. The question of the agenda of the full-dress talks is a matter of the greatest concern for the families, relatives and friends who undergo sufferings living separated in the north and the south for more than 26 years due to the partition of the country. The south Korean side, however, persisted in its unwarranted argument and refused to accept the just proposal of our side, seriously running counter to the expectation and desire of the north and south Korean people.

As was already reported, the questions of realizing free travel and mutual visit between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south and free postal exchange between them, of finding out the families separated in the north and the south and of arranging their meeting, which our side proposed to adopt as the agenda of the full-dress talks, have won the unanimous support of the people of north and south Korea as well as the peoples and public circles of the whole world, for they are fully in accord with the actual conditions of our country, which has been split for over a quarter of a century, and the desire of the fellow countrymen in the north and the south.

The south Korean side, however, from the outset of the discussion of the agenda, persistently insisted on limiting the topics of discussion at the full-dress talks to the "divided families" and excluding relatives and friends upon some ridiculous pretext or other. It also tried to exclude from the agenda free visit and postal exchange. Talking about some sort of "order," it even made an unreasonable assertion that the question of "finding out families" should be dealt with "stage by stage."

In face of our just proposal and well-founded assertion on the agenda of the full-dress talks, the south Korean side was tongue-tied and unable to insist on its untenable argument any longer. Now it argued that it did not "intend to totally reject the question of relatives and friends and would not be stingy in setting the scope of family" at the main talks. But it did not make up its mind to accept the just proposal of our side; it put up a preposterous pretext that dealing with such a question being the "first job," it lacked "experience." This was how they had insisted before.

At the 10th meeting our side recalled that thanks to the sincere efforts made by our side at the previous four meetings the south Korean side renounced its original, unreasonable argument and came close to the proposal of our side to a certain extent, and that a common point was found in many respects. Then it urged the south Korean side to display more courage to accept the just proposal of our side.

That day, too, the south Korean side again insisted on limiting the topics of discussion at the full-dress talks to the "divided families," saying that "it would not be stingy in setting the scope of family" and "it is necessary to take the question of families as the first job and deal with that of relatives and friends separately." By complicating the problem with "order" and "method" of "confirming mutual visits, fate and whereabouts," it laid another obstacle in the way of proceedings.

Explaining point by point the matters on which a common point was found as the south Korean side came close to our side in its view, Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, stressed that there was no ground whatsoever for the south Korean side to reject the proposal of our side on the agenda of the full-dress talks.

He first recalled the fact that the south Korean side also said that it "is not excluding the question of relatives and friends." Then he declared: The most important common point is that both sides admit that it is necessary to alleviate the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south all together. In the question of realizing free travel and exchange of letters between the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south, too, both sides recognized its necessity, he noted. He cited as an instance the fact that the south Korean side "wished free travel and visit between the north and the south." He recalled that our side had already made it clear that the question of searching for the separated families in the north and the south and helping them in their meeting, which our side proposed as one of the agenda items of the full-dress talks, includes the direct meeting and even the reunion of broken families according to their free expression of will and that the south Korean side also said the reunion might be one of the goals of the "campaign for searching for the families." This, he stressed, shows both sides have a common point also in the third item on the agenda of the full-dress talks proposed by our side.

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, declared that it was important to reflect this common point existing between the two sides in the agenda of the full-dress talks.

The trouble is that the south Korean side, while talking about the question of alleviating the sufferings not only of the families but of the relatives and friends, who live separated in the north and the south, insists on including in the agenda of the full-dress talks only the question of lessening the sufferings of the families living separated in the north and the south, head of the delegation of our side Kim Tae Hui stressed. He again declared that there was no pretext or ground whatsoever for the south Korean side to reject the proposal of our side.

To find a common point and bring closer each other's understanding in the discussion of questions our side earnestly asked the south Korean side what it meant by saying it would widen the scope of family and whether this scope embraced one's mother's family or one's wife's family. But the south Korean side did not answer. Trying to avoid an answer, it cross-questioned.

Though the south Korean side said that day that "part of relatives can be included in the category of family," it did not give an affirmative reply to the proposal of our side on the simultaneous alleviation of the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south.

Our side formally informed the south Korean side at the 9th meeting that the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would arrange a luncheon in honor of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations with its 10th meeting as an occasion and invited to it officials of the South Korean Red Cross Society and the members and suite members of its delegation.

But as the south Korean side did not accept the invitation, a luncheon was not arranged that day.

The attitude of the south Korean side which even declined the invitation to a luncheon of fellow-countrymen is incomprehensible in the light of compatriotism and humanitarian spirit and from the point of view of the noble and beautiful manners, customs and morals of our nation and ordinary etiquette. Moreover, no "condition" should be attached to a luncheon of compatriots. That day our side said it would earnestly wait for an affirmative reply of the south Korean side to our good-intentioned invitation.

Concluding the meeting, our side proposed to have the 11th meeting on November 29. But the south Korean side declined it. It was agreed that the date be set through direct telephone.

Victorious Advance of Guinean People

On November 22 last year, the brave Guinean people repulsed resolutely the armed invasion of the Portuguese colonialists and won a victory.

Marking the victory day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the friendly Guinean people.

The Guinean people decisively frustrated the attempt of the Portuguese armed invaders to strangle the Republic of Guinea and firmly safeguarded the freedom and independence of their fatherland and national dignity by waging a heroic struggle under the personal command of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The victory of the Guinean people proved once again clearly that the people who rose up as one in the just cause with arms in their hands could defeat any foreign imperialist aggressors.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, pointed out as follows:

"Dreaming of its old positions, imperialism is making desperate efforts to recover its lost footholds and is trying to find a way out in aggression and war to save itself from the doom." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," pp. 3-4.)

Today the U.S. imperialists are resorting to all sorts of machinations to trample upon the sovereignty of the newly independent countries in Africa and catch these countries again in a noose of vicious neo-colonialism in conspiracy with the imperialist and colonialist forces who have colonial concessions in this continent. They are actively instigating the Portuguese colonialists to commit sanguinary suppression and brigandish aggression against the Guinean and other African peoples. Under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, the Portuguese colonialists are further stepping up their manoeuvres of aggression, subversion and sabotage day by day against the Republic of Guinea.

With no manoeuvres, however, can the enemy block the victorious advance of the valorous Guinean people who rose up with a firm resolution to fight to the last man to safeguard their fatherland. The intensified aggressive and war manoeuvrings of the imperialists and colonialists against the Republic of Guinea only place them in an ever more difficult position and sink them deeper into an abyss of final ruin.

The just struggle of the Guinean people enjoys the active support and encouragement from the African people and the world revolutionary peoples.

The Korean people sincerely wish the friendly Guinean people a new success in their struggle for smashing at every step the aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists and colonialists and subversive activities of the domestic reactionaries and firmly safeguarding the independence of the country and the national dignity.

Pak Ung Gil

28th Anniv. of Independence of Lebanon Marked

On November 22, 28 years ago, the Lebanese people won national independence through a prolonged struggle against foreign aggressors.

Greeting the national holiday of the Lebanese people, the Korean people extend a warm congratulation to them who are fighting for the independent development and prosperity of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism.

Lebanon's independence was an historic event of epochal significance in the life of the people of this country.

But the Lebanese people had to keep up the arduous struggle against the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who stretched out their black tentacles of aggression again. The U.S. imperialists who had cherished aggression designs upon Lebanon long ago, perpetrated an armed invasion against Lebanon in 1958. In order not to repeat the disgraceful life of colonial slaves, the Lebanese people rose resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggression. They fought bravely and repulsed the enemy, thereby safeguarding the country's sovereignty and national independence.

The Lebanese people have struggled vigorously against the ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S.-British imperialists and Israeli expansionists and supported and encouraged the righteous struggle of the Palestinian people. Irritated at this, the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their brigandish acts of aggression against Lebanon day by day while actively instigating the Israeli Zionists. They are hatching vicious plots to strangle the anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle of the Lebanese people and realize at any cost their aggressive designs on Lebanon and other Arab countries.

By no means, however, can U.S. imperialism and its stooges Israeli aggressors break the firm determination of the Lebanese people to safeguard the country's sovereignty and national independence and to remain true to the common cause of the Arab nations.

Today the Lebanese people are energetically building up the national economy and culture in order to consolidate the national independence and attain national prosperity, reinforcing the national defence capacity while exercising a strict vigilance against the vicious and cunning aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists who are running amuck to destroy the Arab countries one by one by causing dispute and discord among them. They are making an active effort for early accomplishment of the common cause of the Arab peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, said as follows:

"The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle waged by the Arab people today is a righteous struggle for safeguarding national independence and dignity, for restoring the usurped Arab territory and accomplishing the Palestinian people's cause of liberation." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," p. 121.)

The brave anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of the Lebanese people is not only the struggle for safeguarding the Lebanon's independence and sovereignty but also the just struggle for defending the national dignity of the Palestinian people and the entire Arab peoples.

The Korean people have always supported the righteous struggle of the Lebanese people and will give it active support and encouragement in future, too.

Though Korea and Lebanon are far away from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries are closely linked for the anti-imperialist common cause. Their friendship and solidarity are strengthening from day to day. The Lebanese people now support positively the just struggle of our people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and our people draw great encouragement from it.

Firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Lebanese people will further strengthen and develop in the future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Lebanese people a new success in their righteous and sacred struggle.

Chin Bang Hun

Welcome Convocation of "Conference of Overseas Koreans"

Says Honorary Chairman of "British-Korean Friendship Society" in London, in Her Letter to Li Guk Ro, Chairman of Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland

Li Guk Ro, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, received a letter sent by Kim Yong Hui, Honorary Chairman of the "British-Korean Friendship Society" in London, Britain, in welcome of the convocation of a "Conference of Overseas Koreans" for the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, which was made clear by the said committee in its letter sent to Byungcholl Koh, President of the United Front for Korean Democracy in the United States, on August 11, entrusted by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The letter reads in part:

I consider that the forthcoming "Conference of Overseas Koreans for Reunification" will make a great contribution to eliminating the outside forces that have been hampering the reunification of our fatherland and the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese traitors to the nation who have been fawning upon and kowtowing to them and to promoting the cause of national reunification.

We the Korean people have the weighty yet sacred mission of achieving the reunification of the north and the south without fail within the life of our generation. To discharge this mission, our compatriots at home and abroad should firmly unite as one.

Truly happy and honourable are the Korean people who follow the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the world-renowned great and wise Leader.

We are ready to give our approval to any work if it is aimed at achieving the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland by the united efforts of the entire Korean people along the line of national reunification put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our nation, and we will do all we can for it.

Now the people in the southern half of our divided homeland are at the crossroads of life and death, where they cannot be saved without reunification. They are subjected to all sorts of national humiliation and maltreatment by the outside forces and their hardships of living have reached to the point where they cannot subsist any longer. Countless children of school age, deprived of the opportunity of learning, are roaming about streets, begging for food, and the number of the wretched people who find no job and no means of living is increasing with each passing day. All this one can hardly see without tears.

Only the reunification of the homeland will open a road of life before them.

We should reunify the country at the earliest date, deliver the people of the southern half groaning under the tyranny of the U.S. aggressors and traitor Pak Jung Hi and open the road of a new, hope-filled life before them.

With the convening of the "Conference of Overseas Koreans for Reunification" aimed at promoting national reunification, the urgent, supreme national task, at hand, we deem it the greatest honour to meet our compatriots scattered abroad at one place and discuss measures for promoting reunification.

The northern half of our homeland has already laid a good foundation for independent reunification and independence while building socialism with success under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation. A highway to national reunification will be opened when U.S. imperialism, the force hampering reunification, and Japanese militarism which stretches out the tentacles of reinvasion in collusion with it are driven out of the southern half.

We organized the "British-Korean Friendship Society" to contribute to the sacred cause of the reunification of our beloved homeland, the beautiful land of 3,000 *ri*.

We are determined to further develop our organization and do more work in the future to promote the reunification of the motherland.

(Continued from Page 3)

country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

★ A delegation of the British-Korean Trade Association headed by Roland Beger, Acting President of the British-Korean Trade Association, left Pyongyang on November 23 by air after visiting our country.

★ A delegation of the Moscow City Soviet of the Soviet Union headed by V.P. Isayev, First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet of the Soviet Union, left Pyongyang on November 24 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

★ A delegation of the Sofia City People's Soviet of Bulgaria headed by Piotr Zhikov, First Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Soviet of Bulgaria, left Pyongyang on November 24 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

★ A delegation of the Peru-Korea Friendship Association headed by Jenaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Fiendship Association, Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists Union and Vice-President of the International Organisation of Journalists, left Pyongyang on November 24 by air after visiting our country.

★ A delegation of the Trade Bank of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Vladislav Bejcek, Manager of the Trade Bank of the CSR, which had visited our country, left Pyongyang on November 24 by air.

★ Odilio Urfe Gonsales, Secretary of the Music Section of the Central Committee of the National Writers and Artists Union of Cuba, left Pyongyang on November 24 by air after visiting our country.

More Than 32,000 Korean Workers Hired at U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army Organs in South Korea Rise in Mass Struggle for Wage Hike

More than 32,000 south Korean workers subjected to harsh exploitation and national persecution at the U.S. imperialist aggressor army organs in south Korea are vigorously waging a mass struggle in demand of wage hike, according to a report from Seoul.

On November 26, they simultaneously thrust letters demanding a 30 per cent wage rise respectively at the bosses of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in all districts and urged them to accept their demand at once.

Pointing in detail to the sharp rise of the prices of daily necessaries in south Korea and the intensified plunder by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the workers stressed that their demand is entirely just.

The workers declared that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors refuse to accept their just demand, they would unanimously enter into a general strike throughout south Korea from December 15.

South Korean Public Organization Flays Irregularities and Corruption of Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

The "April 19 Society," a public organization of south Korea, made public a statement on November 19, resolutely denouncing the irregularities and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report from Seoul.

In the statement the public organization pointed out that though the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, putting up the "basic goals of their policy" early September, twaddled about the "liquidation of irregularities and corruption" in all fields of social life, it was nothing but empty talk and everyone sees that society is being corrupted more and more as the days go by.

In fact, the "liquidation of irregularities and corruption" much vaunted by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique was a mere trick to dampen the people's unanimous discontent with and denunciation of the evil consequences of the treacheries of the puppet clique and their irregularities and corruption, fool the people and veil the crimes of the puppet clique.

Cursing the anti-popular crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and a handful of exploiters who live in luxury at the cost of the sweat and blood of the people, the organization stressed: "We denounce the luxurious and pleasure-seeking life of the privileged class in the name of the people."

Unbridled Irregularities and Corrupt Practices of Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique and Their Servants

Pointing to the social degeneration in south Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, said as follows:

"Life for the people became unbearable and corruption and social disorder deteriorated with each passing day." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 137.)

South Korea which is held under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation for more than a quarter of century has been turned into their complete colonial military base and become the home of all social evils, where irregularities and corrupt practices of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their servants are most prevalent.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi has committed irregularities and jobbery more cunningly and viciously and on a larger scale than any other puppet rulers in south Korea.

When he took "power" through the U.S. imperialism-plotted coup, he staged a deceptive farce of "purging" illegal wealth hoarders, in which he helped them to have haven in luxury hotels and took from them an enormous sum of money to be used for his political funds and for his gay life.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi granted preferential loans to comprador capitalists and issued to them the puppet government's certification of payment for the introduction of foreign capital, for which he received tens of billion won. For instance, in 1964 he accepted 700 million won from the "Panbon Textile," 500 million won from the "Samho Zaibatsu" and 300 million won from the "Hwasin Zaibatsu," all of which are monopoly capital. The money that he pocketed through the issuance of certification of payment from 1963 to 1968 amounted to 10,000 million won. These are only a few cases in a long list of his graft scandals disclosed.

Not only that. He got a fabulous sum of money by sending the south Korean youth and middle-aged as cannon fodder of U.S. imperialism for its aggressive war in Viet Nam and by selling out the country to the Japanese militarists.

It is a well-known fact that the quisling Pak Jung Hi accepted 130 million dollars from the Japanese militarists by selling off rich fishing grounds of south Korea to them and that he received 100 million dollars from them in April last when the puppet "presidential election" was held. He made his agents illegally sell state- or public-owned land and smuggle saccharine and letoron and took a lot of bribe from them.

The fact that the "May 16th Scholarship Association," a profit-making organization under his control, has more than 50,000 million won worth of property is sufficient to show what a great wealth he has illegally hoarded up.

The same is true with his close associates and top-ranking officials of the puppet government. They are vying with each other in employing every conceivable means of fraudulence and swindle to amass billions and tens of billion of won. According to the data partially published by the south Korean publications, the number of high functionaries of the puppet government who illegally accumulated 200 million to 35,000 million won worth of property reaches more than three hundreds. (The south Korean newspaper **Choson Ilbo**, April 20, 1971.)

With the money they accumulated at the cost of blood and sweat of the people they built luxury mansions, each worth hundreds of million won, in Seoul and localities and are living a pompous and prodigal life.

Little wonder that even the south Korean publications admitted that the puppet regime's "policies are rotten because they are framed up in the den of irregularities and corruption." (The south Korean newspaper **Ryonhap Sinmun**, November 7, 1970.)

Emulating the puppet rulers who are indulged in jobbery and corrupt practices, the petty officials in lower organs of the puppet government make no scruple to do the same by every way and means, saying: "How should we alone remain clean-handed in society where graft holds sway?" "Once we make a big scoop, we have nothing to be afraid of, come what may."

Even according to the doctored data made public by the south Korean authorities in face of the denunciation of the people, the number of jobbing officials, taken the exposed ones alone, rose from 3,198 in 1961 to 9,302 in 1969, and then it showed a sharper increase.

It is only the working people who suffer from such a degeneration. They are exploited in every way and live in impoverishment and hunger, driven into a bottomless quagmire of distress. A south Korean publication fairly wrote that "things have turned so bad that the entire people are in a state of suffocation, plunged into the mire of irregularities and corruption.

Irregularities and corruption and all other social evils which are rampant in south Korea are the inevitable outcome of colonial rule enforced by U.S. imperialism for 26 years.

In recent years U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism have further intensified the infiltration of their putrid ideology and culture, with the result that mammonism, injustice, jobbery, immorality, depravity and social disorder, all of which are based on extreme selfishness, have become ever more pronounced in south Korea.

Irregularities and corruption can be rooted out only when U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are toppled.

The south Korean people and youth students are strenuously waging a fierce struggle against irregularities and corruption as part of their anti-U.S., anti-puppet Pak Jung Hi struggle.

The south Korean youth students who had continued a brave struggle for the freedom of school and democratic rights from last April came out again in a severe mass struggle in October, putting up demands for democratic rights and slogans: "Punish chief instigators of irregularities and corruption!" "Punish the privileged persons who are indulged in graft and corrupt practices!" "All students should come to the fore in the struggle to overthrow the corrupt clique!"

Now that the spearhead of the people's struggle was directed to them and all their deceptive attempts failed to cover up their true color as chief instigators of irregularities and corruption, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique called out many puppet troops to occupy schools and brutally suppressed students at the point of the bayonet.

But with no amount of barbarous suppression, can U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hold in check the struggle of the south Korean youth students and people.

Through their decisive struggle the south Korean youth students and people will chase the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and liquidate their colonial rule and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to achieve their freedom and liberation and will sweep away irregularities and corruption and all other social evils and build a new, fine and sound society.

Li Jip

Rotten-to-the-core traitor

Cartooon by Son Chang Hak

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